

From the Raleigh Sentinel.  
The "Constitutional Convention."  
(So-called.)

NIGHT SESSION.  
THURSDAY, Feb. 20, P. M.

The Convention was called to order, according to adjournment, at 7 o'clock. The suffrage question was resumed. Rev. Mr. Walker on the floor. He, in alluding to Mr. Ellis' remarks, said that he (Mr. Ellis) had only used the argument, that had been used in this State for the last one hundred years, viz: That God had created one class inferior, and to be made slaves of, etc. He argued that the simple ability to read and write did not qualify a man to be a citizen. The negroes had been intelligent enough to support the party that was striving to raise them from their oppressed condition. They had been intelligent enough to be loyal to the Government, and the country, in defence of the country, if nothing else, entitled them to our gratitude, and they should be enfranchised.

In alluding the colored man, he said from what came under his immediate observation in his own country, the colored man was superior to the white, in some particulars—temperance, for instance. Mr. Holt asked him if he held that doctrine, and used that language in his country ten years ago.

Mr. Walker replied that, ten years ago, he was not in public life; he did not make public speeches, but such had always been his opinion. In regard to the disfranchisement of certain men, he could not ignore the fact that for four years treason and bloodshed had swept over the land, and now, instead of submission and duty, we find defiance and disorder. Whether they were admitted to the ballot, then, was a question to be asked. He believed that some men, who had gone into the service of the Confederate States, and who, now, instead of a good faith, returned to their allegiance, but there were men here still defiant and rebellious; they could not surely expect to have all the rights and privileges of true and "good" men.

Mr. Walker threatened war. He (Mr. W.) did not mean to bandy words with them, but he would tell the gentlemen that, if they ever dared to raise the sword, that these suffering people (negroes) would sweep down from their mountain fastnesses, gathering strength as they came, and, like a mighty avalanche, crush out these men so thoroughly, that scarcely one would be left to tell the tale.

Mr. Foraker commenced a speech by alluding Andrew Johnson and contending that Congress had legally all the power it claimed in governing this Southern people, and more too. In regard to disfranchisement, he was sorry that there was such a difference of opinion among the Western delegates. Reason should govern them, not passion. They should not legislate in a vindictive manner. Though the South had indulged in this kind of thing, yet he should have all party measures and issues, and legislate so that it would redound to the credit of the State. He did not believe in the power of this Convention to enfranchise anybody.

It had been said that there were men enough in this State hostile to the Government to control the State, if allowed to vote, but this is not so. He did not wish to place a clause in the constitution that disfranchises men that did not go with the Republican party, but would declare universal suffrage and equal rights and privileges to all. He thought there was more safety in a liberal course than in a restrictive one. If men were to be punished, it was not for the sake of punishing them, but to make them try them. If you pursue a harsh course, it will be a leader in the cups of the "rebels." The people of the West are for the most part Union men, but they are not yet satisfied about this thing you call negro equality. Through we were elected by large majorities, yet, if you do not do this, the standard you will find that not a half a vote was cast.

Mr. Ray said that it was to endanger our safety to give rebels the ballot. They had given no signs of repentance, and, until they did, he wanted them to be kept down. Universal negro suffrage was a bad idea, and he was sorry that so many gentlemen favored universal white suffrage.

Mr. H. said that while the Convention was on this question of disfranchisement, he hoped the cases of the deserters from the Confederate army, not only in this State, but only in this city, if SUFFRAGE NOW IS THIS HALL, might be investigated—men who volunteered, but who, when called upon to expose their cowardly carcasses, deserted, not on account of love for the Union, but because they were too miserably cowardly to face the foe. Men who, in 1861, threw up their hats, shouted for the Confederate flag, men who taught us secession, now come cowardly on their knees, professing to be truly loyal and deserving.

Hood, (negro), by consent of the House, replied to Mr. Ellis' speech. He occupied the floor for some time. On motion of Mr. Abbott, the House adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.  
FRIDAY, Feb. 21, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the city.

Hood (negro) said the Reporter of the Sentinel had misrepresented him, unintentionally, in regard to the notice given by him of the introduction of an ordinance lifting the fine upon Justices of the Peace and ministers of the gospel celebrating the rites of matrimony. He (Hood, negro), wished the ordinance to be repealed, and he thought it would be better to have the ordinance repealed, than to have it stand as a stigma upon the minds of the people.

The Chair objected, saying that it could be read at the proper time. He did not think anything emanating from the Sentinel would have much effect, and he had no idea of having the document read, merely to please the Sentinel. Hood (negro) replied it might have been misunderstood, and he wished it read, in order that its meaning might be made plain.

RESOLUTIONS, ORDINANCES, &c.  
Mr. Jones, of Washington, a resolution requiring the Secretary of State to provide the Convention with stationery, &c. Mr. Jones said that the Secretary had, according to law, provided his office with the necessary articles, and if he had been called upon, would have furnished them, thus saving the State great necessary expense. On motion of Mr. J. the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

The ordinance of Hood, (negro), of which he gave notice yesterday, was next taken up and read. The ordinance recites that, on account of an act of the Legislature, prohibiting marriages, unless under license from the County Court Clerk, such marriage is illegal and the Minister or Justice solemnizing marriage, subjects himself to fine. On account of the Clerk of the County of Cumberland County, commissions had been issued by certain Magistrates (Messrs. McKee, Lett and Pemberton,) to certain Ministers and Justices to celebrate marriages, and the Ministers and Justices celebrating the rite of matrimony, under the commissions, should be exempted from all fines.

The rules were suspended and the ordinance was adopted. Mr. Tourgee occupied the floor. He, like the rest of the party, regarded universal negro suffrage a fixed fact. They, the negroes, had settled that question them-

selves. He paid the usual glowing Radical tribute to the gallant services of black men during the war. He alluded to the capture of Fort Pillow as a hellish massacre, and called Gen. Forrest an unchained, blood-stained traitor, who was now howling for a white man's Government.

In regard to forgiving and extending the rights and privileges of citizens to those men who had striven to overthrow the Government, he would not be willing to do it, unless they were really and sincerely repentant and willing to give to a poor, humiliated and down-trodden race, recently emerged from bondage, the same rights and privileges which they asked for themselves.

He continued in the usual strain, giving a description of the Southern white man's oppression of the negroes since they had been freed. Even justice in the Court House had been denied to them in the most shameless manner, &c.

He concluded by hoping that the minority report of Messrs. Candler and Congleton, in its main features, would become the law of the land. Mr. Jones, of Washington, next spoke. As to universal negro suffrage, he, of course, favored it. In regard to the disfranchisement question, he wished to strike out the 9th section, requiring registration and the majority vote amended so that every registered voter should have a right of election of the State and to accept the political equality of all men; so that no man who had voted against this Constitution could register for this Constitution provides for civil and political equality, and a man, voting against it, could not, that equality, and, therefore, he could not take the required oath.

Mr. Pool said that as this was the most important question that had yet been before the Convention, he would postpone his call for the previous question until tomorrow. Mr. Kinney next expatiated. He was next to the oldest man in the House, having cast his first vote in 1807. He indulged in a good many ancient reminiscences about things which, as he had not been able to get away from, he knew nothing about. He told, too, how he had, when Chairman of the Registration Board in his county, prevented a young man from registering, who told him that he had fought in the Confederate army and would do so again. The (Kinney), if it is true, would provide that no Minister of the Gospel, who had prayed for the success of the Confederacy, should vote. He had acted upon his canvas, and felt now, that he was in favor of disfranchising all that Congress had put under the ban for life, and for taxing those men thus deprived of their rights, he would tax their property as long as they held a dollar's worth in this State. He could not for his life forgive them and not one of them should, by his vote, be allowed to vote in this Convention.

Mr. Parker thought that both Republicans and Conservatives would make mischief by going into extremes. He did not believe the enfranchisement of those disfranchised would endanger the safety of the country, and he believed that the House of Congress required them to disfranchise any of our fellow-citizens. It was not in keeping with the Republican doctrine; it was bad policy and dangerous, subversive to the best interest of the State. He could not, with clear conscience, advocate a Constitution that contained a clause disfranchising a portion of our fellow-citizens.

Mr. Rich gave notice that he would occupy the floor this evening. Mr. Graham, of Orange, said that the Chairman of this Committee on Suffrage (Mr. Parker) had introduced a clause, and move the previous question. He hoped the courtesy of the Republican party on this floor would give Mr. Durham an opportunity to reply to their attacks upon the (Messrs. Durham and Graham's) minority report, and he believed that the conclusion of Mr. Rich's remarks.

On motion, the House adjourned until 7 o'clock, this evening.

NIGHT SESSION.  
FRIDAY, Feb. 21, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 7 o'clock. The Suffrage question was again taken up. Mr. Rich, who was entitled to the floor, said that when he secured the floor, this morning, he hoped to have recovered from his hoarseness, but, as he had not, he must request the Secretary to read his remarks. He had been so hoarse, he could only detain the House a few minutes.

The Secretary read the paper. It contained the usual argument in behalf of universal negro suffrage, and opposed the disfranchisement of any class of white men. A large portion of the speech was devoted to the negroes and law-abiding citizens, and, viewing the matter in a purely patriotic point of view, they would gain more by a kind and lenient course than they could possibly by a harsh one. It must be confessed that the Republican party had lost ground in North Carolina by legislating in a restrictive manner.

Mr. Rich was in favor of enfranchising all, and of presenting a just and wise Constitution, thereby healing up all party strife and contention, and uniting all the people in love and loyalty and good will.

Mr. Durham said that, at first, it was his intention not to speak, as he regarded this matter of negro suffrage as a settled thing, for the present, and he well knew that nothing that they could say would stop the Radical party from doing as they pleased. He had been surprised and amused at the direction the debate had taken. It was extraordinary in the extreme. For the last three days and nights this measure had been discussed in purely a party point of view, and he believed that the minds of the people, in a patriotic, statesmanlike manner, with an eye single to the good of the country. It had been discussed solely for the advancement of the Republican party. At the same time, he was amused to see how frightened the gentlemen on the other side had been, when there was no danger. A stranger, coming into this Hall, would have supposed the rebellion just in its infancy, instead of having been dead for three years, and that life and death were at stake to crush it out. It had become his duty to defend the rights of white constituents, and the Conservative gentlemen who thought and acted with him, from the unjust and unfounded insinuations that rebellious sentiments were lurking in their bosoms.

He had the honor of introducing (whenever he had time to belong to the committee on Suffrage, and had been called, in conjunction with Mr. Graham, to offer a minority report, in which were embodied the sentiments of the honest, intelligent white citizens of this State. Mr. Pool, the Chairman of the committee, had, in a speech, yesterday, in taking up the report, that he would divest it of all its fiery. He started with the first section, and said that he (Pool) did not wonder that the (Conservative) look with fear and apprehension upon the admission of so large a class of ignorant and lawless men to the ballot-box, for the law that would be thrown with the Radical party. A most flimsy argument. He (Mr. Durham) did not know whether Mr. Pool had been a slave-owner or not, but he would venture the assertion that, six years ago Mr. Pool advocated and believed in the right of holding slaves, as much as any other man in the State.

Mr. Durham, after demolishing the various shallow arguments of Mr. Pool, proceeded to draw a faithful picture of the existing state of things, in regard to colored suffrage in the Northern States, and he showed that his lips advocating the freeing of those slaves in order to give them suffrage

to have, why do not the Northern Republicans, who have controlled the Northern States for the last twenty-five or thirty years, give to the negro suffrage? No, they will not do it, but, for party purposes, they use you (the negroes) for their tools. They laugh at you in their sleeves, and, for your servility and servility, they look upon you with disgust.

Mr. Durham entered into a long argument, showing the fallacy of the arguments advanced by the Republican party on the floor, in regard to the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts. In regard to our having falsified our own Constitution, the Constitution, the reverse is the truth; it is you that have done it. We swore to support the Constitution of the United States. The reconstruction acts are declared by the great enunciator of doctrines of the Radical party, to be outside the Constitution. The President of the United States has so declared them, and we (the Conservatives) reject them as being contrary to the teachings of that document. You, on the other side, in advocating these acts of Congress, violate your oaths—if not legally, you do morally. How can we be charged with having broken our faith in this matter? When he (Mr. D.) took the amnesty oath, he did not swear to support Thad. Stevens and the rest of his infamous crew. He had kept his oath sacred and inviolate.

Mr. Durham's address was that he would not swear to support the Republican party. Some of you do not say it directly, but you do indirectly, while Messrs. Candler and Congleton have, with more boldness, and more directness, said so openly. All of you, in truth and fact, legislators for the same end. This is a pretty Constitution to offer for the slave to be free and intelligent citizens of this State! You come out and say plainly, that failing to make them come into your measure, by honorable means, you intend by infamous test oaths, to keep them from opposing you at the ballot-box.

Mr. Candler wished to refer him to the Constitution adopted by Alabama. Mr. Durham replied that it was as infamous and insidious a measure as the one which this Convention would outrage the people of this State. The people of Alabama had hurled it back in their teeth, though the negroes had a large majority in the State. It was too monstrous and he felt for every man who had voted against it.

Mr. Candler replied that loyal men had framed it. A special committee consisting of Messrs. Howard, Frankfort, Morton, Coolidge, Edmunds, Pottery, and Johnson, was appointed to examine into impeachment, and report the proceedings. A bill moved the majority to confirm the Constitution allowing registered voters to vote anywhere in the State after ten days residence; also to vote on certificate, affidavit or other such evidence, having been registered, was passed by a vote of 22-16. The Senate adjourned.

A resolution was presented that impeached articles be debated one day and then voted on without debate or dilatory motions. The impeachment and Reconstruction committees were allowed to sit during the sessions. The House then adjourned.

The Administration has abandoned the quo warranto writ against Mr. Stanton, as proceeding in violation of the Constitution. The Cabinet met at noon to-day; all the members were present except General Thomas, Secretary of War at the time.

Mr. Stanton still holds on to the War Department. The excitement in the city has entirely subsided. The impression is growing that the Senate proceedings will be tedious.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20—P. M. Several Senators expressed doubts about the conviction of the President for the violation of the tenure of office bill; therefore the impeachment charges will embrace seven or eight counts.

Secretary McClellan honored Mr. Stanton's requisition to-day for various amounts on account of the War Department.

General Thomas did not go to the War Department to-day. The impeachment Article Committee of the House have been engaged in examining General Emory. Serious differences are reported in the committee.

The idea that Radical troubles are thickening prevails, though no tangible facts have transpired.

Mr. Stanton answered the supposition that he would obey at noon, but as the case was thrust out of court no further proceedings were had.

The House concurred in the Supplemental Reconstruction bill passed yesterday by the Senate. It provides that a majority of voters shall ratify the Constitution. Registered persons shall vote in the State after ten days residence; registration being proved by certificate, affidavit or other evidence, and that Congressional and State elections shall be held simultaneously with that for ratification of the Constitution. The vote stood 95 to 32.

Important Document in Support of the Policy of President Johnson.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Noon. The following document is now receiving signatures in this city: The undersigned are desirous of forming a series of associations in support of Andrew Johnson, and are willing to resort to arms to repel the revolutionary attempts on the part of Congress to overthrow the lawful and constitutional authority of the Chief Executive of the nation.

The Keynote Club of Philadelphia (Democratic), a Military Organization.  
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25—P. M. The Keynote Club, the largest Democratic organization in Pennsylvania, has resolved itself into a military organization.

From Raleigh.—The Radical Nominating Convention (so-called).  
RALEIGH, Feb. 26—P. M. The State Radical Convention to nominate candidates under the new Constitution, met here to-day in Tucker Hall. There was a large gathering of blacks at the Convention. N. P. G. Holden was nominated for Governor. Col. Heston gave the law for his prominent participation in the war, refused to entertain the resolution, and laid it on the table.

Mr. Hedrick, of Orange county, offered the following resolution in the Radical Nominating Convention to-day: Resolved, That no person shall receive from this Convention a nomination on the State ticket who is disqualified from holding office either by the Constitution or by the laws of the State, or by the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, known as the Howard Amendment.

Mr. Hedrick urged the passage of this resolution, on the ground that reconstruction should be in the hands of those who did not need to be pardoned for participation in the rebellion, and that the laws and Constitution of the United States were in force in North Carolina. The friends of Mr. Holden, who is disqualified under the law for his prominent participation in the war, refused to entertain the resolution, and laid it on the table.

Capt. Lee, the Holden candidate for Sheriff of Wake county, virtually moved to expel Mr. Hedrick from the Convention for offering this resolution, but at the instance of Col. Heston, the matter was dropped.

Markets.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Noon. Sterling Exchange 102. Bonds—old issue, 110. Gold 141.

Flour 10 20 cents lower. Wheat drooping. Corn 1 20 cents. Mess Pork better—quoted at \$25. Lard firm at 15 1/2 cents. Cotton drooping—quoting 22 1/2 cents. Spirits Turpentine 72 1/2 cents per gallon. Roan firm.

A soldier who stole a cheese in Galveston was compelled to eat it.

cognized no one but General Thomas as Secretary of War and meant to recognize no one else. He sought the interview by saying, God and the American people would make all right and save our institutions.

President Johnson appends to his message nominating a Secretary of War the assertion that he has not and does not intend violating the tenure-of-office act or any other law, and argues elaborately his right, even under that law, to remove Mr. Stanton and appoint an *ad interim* Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25—Noon. The reception at the White House last night was remarkable for its unusual crowd, and the absence of Radical officials and the presence of foreign representatives.

Dispatches of encouragement to both parties continue to come. The Radicals in several localities have fired from fifty to one hundred guns in honor of the House resolutions.

A special sent Northward says General Grant, in a conversation with Mr. Wilson, said that the army of the army are a unit in support of Congress, and not more than a dozen out of twenty-five hundred would obey an order from the President unless it came through him.

On reading the dispatch from General Thomas declaring the brief, General Grant remarked: "Just what I expected from General Thomas. He is a good soldier."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25—P. M. SENATE.—Mr. Sumner read the Harvey dispatch and explained how they came confidentially into his possession.

At noon the Clerk of the House appeared and announced the impeachment resolutions. A number of the members of the House entered the Senate, and afterwards Messrs. Stevens and Bingham (Committee on impeachment) Stevens said: "Mr. President, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you and, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, do impeach the President of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer to said impeachment."

Mr. Wade said that the Senate will take order in the positions.

A special committee consisting of Messrs. Howard, Frankfort, Morton, Coolidge, Edmunds, Pottery, and Johnson, was appointed to examine into impeachment, and report the proceedings. A bill moved the majority to confirm the Constitution allowing registered voters to vote anywhere in the State after ten days residence; also to vote on certificate, affidavit or other such evidence, having been registered, was passed by a vote of 22-16. The Senate adjourned.

A resolution was presented that impeached articles be debated one day and then voted on without debate or dilatory motions. The impeachment and Reconstruction committees were allowed to sit during the sessions. The House then adjourned.

The Administration has abandoned the quo warranto writ against Mr. Stanton, as proceeding in violation of the Constitution. The Cabinet met at noon to-day; all the members were present except General Thomas, Secretary of War at the time.

Mr. Stanton still holds on to the War Department. The excitement in the city has entirely subsided. The impression is growing that the Senate proceedings will be tedious.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26—P. M. Several Senators expressed doubts about the conviction of the President for the violation of the tenure of office bill; therefore the impeachment charges will embrace seven or eight counts.

Secretary McClellan honored Mr. Stanton's requisition to-day for various amounts on account of the War Department.

General Thomas did not go to the War Department to-day. The impeachment Article Committee of the House have been engaged in examining General Emory. Serious differences are reported in the committee.

The idea that Radical troubles are thickening prevails, though no tangible facts have transpired.

Mr. Stanton answered the supposition that he would obey at noon, but as the case was thrust out of court no further proceedings were had.

The House concurred in the Supplemental Reconstruction bill passed yesterday by the Senate. It provides that a majority of voters shall ratify the Constitution. Registered persons shall vote in the State after ten days residence; registration being proved by certificate, affidavit or other evidence, and that Congressional and State elections shall be held simultaneously with that for ratification of the Constitution. The vote stood 95 to 32.

Important Document in Support of the Policy of President Johnson.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Noon. The following document is now receiving signatures in this city: The undersigned are desirous of forming a series of associations in support of Andrew Johnson, and are willing to resort to arms to repel the revolutionary attempts on the part of Congress to overthrow the lawful and constitutional authority of the Chief Executive of the nation.

The Keynote Club of Philadelphia (Democratic), a Military Organization.  
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25—P. M. The Keynote Club, the largest Democratic organization in Pennsylvania, has resolved itself into a military organization.

From Raleigh.—The Radical Nominating Convention (so-called).  
RALEIGH, Feb. 26—P. M. The State Radical Convention to nominate candidates under the new Constitution, met here to-day in Tucker Hall. There was a large gathering of blacks at the Convention. N. P. G. Holden was nominated for Governor. Col. Heston gave the law for his prominent participation in the war, refused to entertain the resolution, and laid it on the table.

Mr. Hedrick, of Orange county, offered the following resolution in the Radical Nominating Convention to-day: Resolved, That no person shall receive from this Convention a nomination on the State ticket who is disqualified from holding office either by the Constitution or by the laws of the State, or by the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, known as the Howard Amendment.

Mr. Hedrick urged the passage of this resolution, on the ground that reconstruction should be in the hands of those who did not need to be pardoned for participation in the rebellion, and that the laws and Constitution of the United States were in force in North Carolina. The friends of Mr. Holden, who is disqualified under the law for his prominent participation in the war, refused to entertain the resolution, and laid it on the table.

Capt. Lee, the Holden candidate for Sheriff of Wake county, virtually moved to expel Mr. Hedrick from the Convention for offering this resolution, but at the instance of Col. Heston, the matter was dropped.

Markets.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Noon. Sterling Exchange 102. Bonds—old issue, 110. Gold 141.

Flour 10 20 cents lower. Wheat drooping. Corn 1 20 cents. Mess Pork better—quoted at \$25. Lard firm at 15 1/2 cents. Cotton drooping—quoting 22 1/2 cents. Spirits Turpentine 72 1/2 cents per gallon. Roan firm.

cognized no one but General Thomas as Secretary of War and meant to recognize no one else. He sought the interview by saying, God and the American people would make all right and save our institutions.

President Johnson appends to his message nominating a Secretary of War the assertion that he has not and does not intend violating the tenure-of-office act or any other law, and argues elaborately his right, even under that law, to remove Mr. Stanton and appoint an *ad interim* Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25—Noon. The reception at the White House last night was remarkable for its unusual crowd, and the absence of Radical officials and the presence of foreign representatives.

Dispatches of encouragement to both parties continue to come. The Radicals in several localities have fired from fifty to one hundred guns in honor of the House resolutions.

A special sent Northward says General Grant, in a conversation with Mr. Wilson, said that the army of the army are a unit in support of Congress, and not more than a dozen out of twenty-five hundred would obey an order from the President unless it came through him.

On reading the dispatch from General Thomas declaring the brief, General Grant remarked: "Just what I expected from General Thomas. He is a good soldier."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25—P. M. SENATE.—Mr. Sumner read the Harvey dispatch and explained how they came confidentially into his possession.

At noon the Clerk of the House appeared and announced the impeachment resolutions. A number of the members of the House entered the Senate, and afterwards Messrs. Stevens and Bingham (Committee on impeachment) Stevens said: "Mr. President, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you and, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, do impeach the President of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer to said impeachment."

Mr. Wade said that the Senate will take order in the positions.

A special committee consisting of Messrs. Howard, Frankfort, Morton, Coolidge, Edmunds, Pottery, and Johnson, was appointed to examine into impeachment, and report the proceedings. A bill moved the majority to confirm the Constitution allowing registered voters to vote anywhere in the State after ten days residence; also to vote on certificate, affidavit or other such evidence, having been registered, was passed by a vote of 22-16. The Senate adjourned.

A resolution was presented that impeached articles be debated one day and then voted on without debate or dilatory motions. The impeachment and Reconstruction committees were allowed to sit during the sessions. The House then adjourned.

The Administration has abandoned the quo warranto writ against Mr. Stanton, as proceeding in violation of the Constitution. The Cabinet met at noon to-day; all the members were present except General Thomas, Secretary of War at the time.

Mr. Stanton still holds on to the War Department. The excitement in the city has entirely subsided. The impression is growing that the Senate proceedings will be tedious.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26—P. M. Several Senators expressed doubts about the conviction of the President for the violation of the tenure of office bill; therefore the impeachment charges will embrace seven or eight counts.

Secretary McClellan honored Mr. Stanton's requisition to-day for various amounts on account of the War Department.

General Thomas did not go to the War Department to-day. The impeachment Article Committee of the House have been engaged in examining General Emory. Serious differences are reported in the committee.

The idea that Radical troubles are thickening prevails, though no tangible facts have transpired.

Mr. Stanton answered the supposition that he would obey at noon, but as the case was thrust out of court no further proceedings were had.

The House concurred in the Supplemental Reconstruction bill passed yesterday by the Senate. It provides that a majority of voters shall ratify the Constitution. Registered persons shall vote in the State after ten days residence; registration being proved by certificate, affidavit or other evidence, and that Congressional and State elections shall be held simultaneously with that for ratification of the Constitution. The vote stood 95 to 32.

Important Document in Support of the Policy of President Johnson.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Noon. The following document is now receiving signatures in this city: The undersigned are desirous of forming a series of associations in support of Andrew Johnson, and are willing to resort to arms to repel the revolutionary attempts on the part of Congress to overthrow the lawful and constitutional authority of the Chief Executive of the nation.

The Keynote Club of Philadelphia (Democratic), a Military Organization.  
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25—P. M. The Keynote Club, the largest Democratic organization in Pennsylvania, has resolved itself into a military organization.

From Raleigh.—The Radical Nominating Convention (so-called).  
RALEIGH, Feb. 26—P. M. The State Radical Convention to nominate candidates under the new Constitution, met here to-day in Tucker Hall. There was a large gathering of blacks at the Convention. N. P. G. Holden was nominated for Governor. Col. Heston gave the law for his prominent participation in the war, refused to entertain the resolution, and laid it on the table.

Mr. Hedrick, of Orange county, offered the following resolution in the Radical Nominating Convention to-day: Resolved, That no person shall receive from this Convention a nomination on the State ticket who is disqualified from holding office either by the Constitution or by the laws of the State, or by the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, known as the Howard Amendment.

Mr. Hedrick urged the passage of this resolution, on the ground that reconstruction should be in the hands of those who did not need to be pardoned for participation in the rebellion, and that the laws and Constitution of the United States were in force in North Carolina. The friends of Mr. Holden, who is disqualified under the law for his prominent participation in the war, refused to entertain the resolution, and laid it on the table.

Capt. Lee, the Holden candidate for Sheriff of Wake county, virtually moved to expel Mr. Hedrick from the Convention for offering this resolution, but at the instance of Col. Heston, the matter was dropped.

Markets.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Noon. Sterling Exchange 102. Bonds—old issue, 110. Gold 141.

Flour 10 20 cents lower. Wheat drooping. Corn 1 20 cents. Mess Pork better—quoted at \$25. Lard firm at 15 1/2 cents. Cotton drooping—quoting 22 1/2 cents. Spirits Turpentine 72 1/2 cents per gallon. Roan firm.

Grand Rally of White Men of Duplin.

There is to be a meeting of the Conservative Party of Duplin County, at Kenansville, on Saturday, 7th day of March. Col. R. H. COX and W. S. DEANE, of this city, and Geo. V. STONE, of Goldsboro', have been invited and will address the people on that occasion. We predict a large and enthusiastic meeting, and promise the citizens of that patriotic county most eloquent and able speeches.

The white people of North Carolina are in earnest. From the Mountains to the Seaboard, her sons are being aroused to the dangers which surround them, and the voices of old and trusted leaders are pointing the road to safety and deliverance.

Conservative Meeting in Brunswick.

A meeting of the Conservatives of Brunswick county will be held at the Court House, in Smithville, on Monday evening, March 2d (Court week), at 7 o'clock.

A number of speakers will address the meeting.

Many Citizens.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46
BEANS, 10 @ 15 60	SUGAR, 40 @ 45	46